

(CONTINUED.)

Suspicious of New Englanders. There had been more than a touch of violence, more than a little turbulence, and a vast deal of radical and revolutionary talk in all that they had done; and the colonies were full yet of men who had no tolerance for anything that transgressed, were it never so little the moderate limits of constitutional agitation.

"There is an opinion which does in some degree obtain in the other colonies that the Massachusetts gentlemen, and especially of the town of Boston, do affect to dictate and take the lead in continental measures, that we are apt, from an inward vanity and self-conceit, to assume big and haughty airs," said Joseph Hawley, who, for all he had grown old as a quiet Massachusetts lawyer among his neighbors, had kept his shrewd eves abroad. "It is highly probable," he told John Adams, with a wholesome bluntness, "that you will meet genriemen from several of the other colonies fully equal to yourselves or any of you in their knowledge of Great Britain, the colonies, law, bistory, government, commerce. . . . By what we from time to time see in the public papers, and what our assembly and committees have received from the assemblies and committees of the more southern colonies, we must be satisfied that they have men of as much sense and literature as any we can, or ever could, boast of."

Advised to Be Prudent.

It was mere counsel of prudence that they should play their part in the congress with modesty and discretion. Not Cushing and Paine, but the Adamses, carried the strength of the Massachusetts delegation; and it was Samuel Adams, rather than John, who was just now the effective master in the great Bay Colony-"master of puppets." his enemies called him.

Hale, bluff, adroit, plain, a man of the people, he had grown old in the business of agitation. Fifty-two years he had lived, planning always for others, never for himself. He had "never looked forward in his life," he frankly said: "never planned, laid a scheme, or framed a design of laying up anything for himself or others after him;" had let all his private business go neglected, and lived upon the petty salary of a small public office. the indulgence of fortune, and the good offices of the friends and neighbors who loved him.

The "Master of Puppets." He was in Philadelphia now wearing the plain suit and spending the

modest purse with which his friends and partisans had fitted him out-the very impersonation of the revolution men were beginning so to fear.

No man had ever daunted him: neither could any corrupt him. He was possessed with the instinct of agitation; led the people, not the leaders; cared not for place, but only for power; showed a mastery of means, a self-containment, a capacity for timely and telling speech, that marked him a statesman, though he loved the rough ways of a people's government, and preferred the flerce democracy of the town meeting to the sober dignity of senates. Like an eagle in his high building and strength habit a bird of the storm. Not overwhat he devised he was yet not self- phia, ish, loved the principles he had given his life to, and spent himself without limit to see them triumph.

Another Kind of Adams.

John Adams, his cousin, was of a very different mould; a younger man and had partaken of it with a conby thirteen years; no man of the peo- stant zest. They had no rival trade; ple, but with a taste rather for the ex- they had wanted no rival government. clusive claims of education and breed. The general air of the wide empire ing; self-regardful; a thought too cal- had blown in all ordinary seasons culating; too quick-witted to be pa- through their affairs, and they had cultient with dull men, too self-conscious to be at ease with great ones; and yet public-spirited withal, and gener- which had so sharpened the wits and Adams' entry in his diary for Septemous in action if not in judgment; of narrowed the political interests of the ber 28th. great powers, if only he could manage best men in New England. to use them without jealousy.

Samuel Adams thought only of his end, not of himself; seldom spoke of himself, indeed; seemed a sort of too much about its niceties or meansubtle engine for the people's busi- ing to practice it in litigation. They ginian ceremony. ness. John Adams thought of himself had read their English history withalways, and yet mastered himself to out feeling that they were separate play a great part with the nobility of from it. Their passion for freedom a man of genius, if not with the grace was born not of local feeling so much of a man of modesty and self-forgetful as of personal pride and the spirit of for independence ever since 1768, and put forth papers to the world—an addevotion. For the time he could even those who love old practices and the hold back with his wily cousin, resign just exemptions of an ancient constileadership in the congress to Virginia. tution. and act in all things the wise part of those who follow.

A Situation Full of Peril. that the delegates of the several colo- so striking an air of mastery. It was nies should at such a juncture be not simply because the Massachusetts strangers to one another, and provin- delegates kept themselves prudently cials all, nowhere bred to continental in the background and the rest yieldaffairs. Only since the passage or the ed to her pretensions that Virginia stamp act had they taken any thought was accorded primacy in the confor each other. There was no assur- gress: it was also because her repreance that even the best leaders of a colony could rise to the statesman's naturally fell, and because she had view and concert measures to insure won so honorable a place of leaderthe peace of an empire. Rising law- ship already in the common affairs of yers like John Adams, brusque planters like Colonel Harrison, well-to-do merchants like Thomas Mifflin, might bring all honesty and good intention forcible man though he was, did not a degree of confidence and boldness to the task and yet miserably fall. A figure as a leader among the Virginian which may claim your belief, having poses every way deepened and maprovincial law practice, the easy as delegates.



cendency of a provincial country gentleman, the narrow round of provincial trade, might afford capable men, opportunity to become enlightened

citizens, but hardly fitted them to be Delegates Become Acquainted.

The real first business of the delegates was to become acquainted and to learn how to live in the foreign parts to which most of them had come. There was a continual round of entertainment in the hospitable town, therefore, a universal exchange of courtesies, a rush of visiting and dining, a flow of excellent wine, a rich abundance of good cheer, such as for a while made the occasion seem one of festivity rather than of anxious

Many of the delegates had come to town a week or more before the date set for the congress, and had settled to an acquaintance before it was time to effect an organization: but the gentlemen from Maryland and Virginia, more familiar with the journey, ar-

rived almost upon the day. Make a Good Impression.

Adams promptly declared them "the most spirited and consistent of any," and deemed Mr. Lee particularly "& masterly man." Joseph Hawley's prediction was fulfilled. "The Virginia and indeed all the Southern delegates Silas Deane; "I never met, nor scarcely had an idea of meeting, with men of such firmness, sensibility, spirit, and thorough knowledge of the interests of America." Mr. Lynch of South Carolina, though he wore "the manufacture of this country," and was in independence," and had charged them all things "plain, sensible, above ceremony," seemed to Mr. Deane to carry demagogues and rebels. with him "more force in his very appearance than most powdered folks in their conversation."

The high bearing and capacity of the southern delegates came upon the New England men like a great surprise: where they had expected to see rustic squires they found men of elegance and learning.

But there was, in fact, no good reason to wonder at the natural leadership of these men. Their life had bred them more liberally than others. It required a much more various capacity and knowledge of the world to administer a great property and live the life of a local magnate in the of audacious flight, but in instinct and south than sufficed to put a man at the front of trade or of legal practice nice what he did, not too scrupulous in Boston or New York or Philadel-

The southern colonies, besides, had lived more in sympathy with the life of the empire than had their northern neighbors. Their life had depended directly upon that of England hitherto, tivated none of that shrewd antagonism toward the home government

Reasons for Virginia's Primacy.

were men of business, without caring

It was the life they had lived, and the conceptions of personal dignity and immemorial privilege that had It was a circumstance full of peril gone always with it, that gave them sentatives were men to whom power | led to believe by venal men," he rethe continent.

Washington Not a Leader. Colonel Washington, striking and

Peyton Randolph was elected presilent of the congress; Richard Henry Lee and Patrick Henry stood forth as

the Virginian leaders on the floor. "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor," was Henry's confident and generous verdict: but Washington was no politician, and did not stand in

exactly the same class with the rest. He had headed committees and presided over popular meetings among his own neighbors in Fairfax, and had been prompt to join them in speaking with high spirit against the course of the ministry in England. He had been forward in urging and punctiliously careful in practicing non-importation. He had declared Gage's conduct in Boston "more becoming a Turkish bashaw than an English governor."

Deeds and Not Words. But he was a man of action, rather than of parliament. "I will raise one thousand men, enlist them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston," had been his impetuous utterance in the Virginia convention-"the most eloquent speech that was ever made," Mr. Lynch declared. "I have heard he said," reported an admiring Philadel phian-"I have heard he said he wished to God the liberties of America were to be determined by a single combat between himself and George!"

But his fellow Virginians understood him better. They had chosen him for force and sobriety; not as an orator, but as the first soldier and one of the first characters of the commonwealth; and he had made the impression they expected.

Not a Committee Man.

He had not been put upon their committee of correspondence, or been appointed with Nicholas and Pendl ton and Lee and Henry to draw reso lutions and remonstrances; but who it came to choosing those who should represent the Old Dominion in the congress, but two names stood before his in the vote. Peyton Randolpa, 104; Richard Henry Lee, 100; George Washington, 98; Patrick Henry, 89; Richard Bland, 79: Benjamin Harrison, 66; Edmund Pendleton, 62-such had been the preference of the con- of defeat.

Admired by Northerners.

The northern delegates admired his 'easy, soldier-like air and gesture" and his modest and "cool but determined style and accent when he spoke; and wondered to see him look scarce forty, when they recalled how his name had gone through the colo-They made an instant impression nies twenty years ago, when he had upon their new colleagues. John met the French so gallantly at Great Meadows, and with Braddock at the forks of the Ohio.

The Massachusetts delegates had reason to admire his manly openness, too, and straightforward candor. An old comrade in arms whom he esppear like men of importance," said teemed—a Virginian now in regular commission, and stationed with the troops in Boston-had written him very damaging things about the "patriot" leaders of the beset town; of their "tyrannical oppression over one another." and "their fixed aim at total roundly with being no better than

Investigates for Himself.

Washington went at once to the men accused, to learn from their own lips their principles and intentions, takin; Richard Henry Lee and discreet Dr. Shippen along with him as his spon-



sors and witnesses. "Spent the evening at home with Colonel Lee, Colonel Washington and Dr. Shippen, who came in to consult us," was John

interview a trying one, and winced a its "solidity of reasoning, force of They had read law because they little under the examination of the sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion. calm and steady soldier, going so under such a complication of circumstraight to the point, for all his Vir stances was such as even he did not

> signs of the demogogue in Adams' ca- yous session did it hammer its still reer. He had been consciously and business into shape, never wearying deliberately planning and scheming of deliberation or debate, till it could had made public avewal of his purdress to the king, memorials to the pose no longer ago than last year. It people of Great Britain and to the must have taxed even his adroit pow- people of British America, their felers to convince these frank Virginians low-subjects, and a solemn declarathat his purpose was not rebellion, but | tion of rights-which should mark it liberty; that he venerated what they no revolutionary body, but a congress venerated, and wished only what they of just and thoughtful Englishmen, in wished.

Finds Massachusetts Men Genuine. But the truth somehow lay open before the evening was gone. There was frank cordiality in the parting: Washington was convinced of their genuineness and sobriety. "Though you are plied to Captain Mackenzie, "that the people of Massachusetts are rebellious, setting up for the independency. and what not, give me'leave, my good friend to tell you that you are abused, grossly abused. This I advance with better opportunities for knowing the

real sentiments of the people you are among, from the leaders of them, in opposition to the present measures of the administration, than you have from those whose business it is not to disclose truth, but to misrepresent facts in order to justify as much as possible to the world their own con-

The Massachusetts men had come to a better understanding of the game -began to see how cautiously it must be played, how slowly and how wisely.

A Critical Business.

It was a critical business, this of drawing all the colonies into a common congress, as if to create a directing body for the continent, without constitution or warrant. The establishment of committees of correspondence had seemed little short of seditious, for it was notorious the committees were formed to concert action against the government at home; but this "congress of committees" was an even more serious matter.

Would the colonies venture a continental organization to defy parliament? Dangerous differences of opinion were blown hot between neighbors by such measures.

were opposed to the course which was now evidently to be taken.

So long as it was merely a matter of protest by the colonies severally, they had no criticism to make-except perhaps that Mr. Otis and Mr. Henry had held unnecessarily high language, and had been bold and defiant beyond measure; but when they saw how the opposition gathered head, hastened from protest to concerted resistance. put popular convertions into the place of lawful legislative assemblies, and advanced at length to a continental organization, they deemed it high time Sestir themselves, vindicate their

loyalty to his majesty's government, and avert a revolution.

Opposed to Rash Measures. They were not men to be trifled with. Had they been able to unit upon active measures, had they advanced from defence to aggressive ac tion, they might have rendered them selves formidable beyond possibility

Everywhere men of substance and of influence were to be found by the score who were opposed to a revolutionary agitation, such as this that now seemed to be gathering head. Even in Massachusetts men who bore the best and oldest names of the commonwealth were of this number; in New York and Pennsylvania, at the very heart of the continent, they could, it was believed, boast a majority, as well as to the far southward, in the low country of South Carolina and Georgia.

Without Hurt to the Empire. No one, they declared, but designing politicians and men without prop erty, those who had much to gain and nothing to lose by the upsetting of law and ordered government, wished to see this contest with the ministry

pushed to extremes.

They wished no less than others to see the colonies keep their lawful and chartered liberties, but the thing must be accomplished soberly, and without loss of things equally dear-of honor. and the maintenance of an unbroken English empire.

The nice balance of the parties was disclosed in the congress itself.

The Pennsylvania delegation was led by Joseph Galloway, a man in the prime of life, full of force and learning, who had been speaker of the provincial house these eight years by the almost unanimous choice of h's colleagues, and who now stood forth to utter the real voice of his colony in proposing measures of accommoda-

The Speaker's Proposition.

He proposed that the home government be asked to sanction the establishment of a confederate parliament. for America,-composed of delegates to be chosen every third year by the legislatures of the several colonies, and acting under a governor-general to be appointed by the crown.

Edward Rutledge, of South Carclina, hot orator for liberty though he was, declared in an "almost perfect plan," and was eager to see it adopted; influential members from almost every quarter gave it their hearty support, Mr. John Jay, of New York, among the rest; and it was defeated only by the narrow majority of a single colony's vote.

Chatham's Opinion of Congress. Chatham might very justly commend the congress of 1774 as conspicuous among deliberative bodies for No doubt Samuel Adams found the its "decency, firmness and wisdom,"

fully comprehend. There had been many outward For seven weeks of almost contin-

> love, not with license or rebellion, but with right and wholesome liberty. A Single Aggressive Act. Their only act of aggression was the formation of an "American asscciation" pledged against trade with Great Britain till the legislation of which they complained should be repealed. Their only intimation of intention for the future was a resolution to meet again the next spring,

Washington turned homeward from the congress with thoughts and pur-

should their prayers not meanwhile be

it had been a mere seven weeks' conference; no one had deemed the congress a government, or had spoken of any object save peace and accommodation; but no one could foresee the issue of what had been done.

A Vision of United America. A spirit had run through those de liberations which gave thoughtful men. colonies. It needed no prophet to discern beyond all this sober and anxlous business a vision of America united, armed, belligerent for her to the top of a nearby hill, pulled

There was no telling what form of scornful rejection awaited that declaration of rights or the grave pleading much for quiet Pistol Joe, who, of that urgent memorial to the crown. in order to stop any further ex-It behooved every man to hold himself in readiness for the worst; and Washington saw as clearly as any man at how nice a hazard things stood.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Picnic Fight

brated at Mallory Springs in dell Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Pine Apples, Some of the best men in America ancient style. Several hundred Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and everything shots were fired in a general drunken spree and Henry Lamb lies dying, pierced by a 45 bullet in the region of the heart. He was shot by (pistol) Joe Powell.

> Dr. Botkin, of Berea, was summoned but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

was in progress in the pavilion at appreciated.

Mallory, but this was entirely too tame for a youngster named Mc-Nally who sought to liven 'em up

a little with some gun music. Pulling his trusty, he proceeded to stir'em up by shooting close to the "light fantastic toes." 'I'he as they pondered it, a new idea of the crowd scattered "pell mell, helter skelter" and took to the hills and woods. Young Lamb, who fled his 45 and was pointing it at the crowd below. This was too hibition of levity, "seed his duty and done it" by piercing the hilarious Lamb with a 45 ball.

Thus ended the Mallory Springs 4th of July Ball.

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